

plead and prove that the defendants, while acting under color of state law, deprived her of some right guaranteed by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Parratt v. Taylor, 101 S.Ct. 1908, 1913 (1981).

The plaintiff is attempting to impose liability for a single instance in which she was offended by a perceived racial slur. However, it is well settled that mere words, no matter how threatening, offensive, or insulting, do not rise to the level of a constitutional violation. McFadden v. Lucas, 713 F.2d 143, 147 (5th Cir.1983); Johnson v. Glick, 481 F.2d 1028, 1033 n.7 (2nd Cir. 1973). Moreover, the defendants are not state actors as is required for a viable claim under § 1983. Thus, the plaintiff has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Under such circumstances, the Court is obliged to dismiss this action *sua sponte*. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate order will be entered.


Robert L. Echols
United States District Judge